

C. E. TAYNTOR.
 ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS, AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1910.

1,136,629.

Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

Fig. 1.

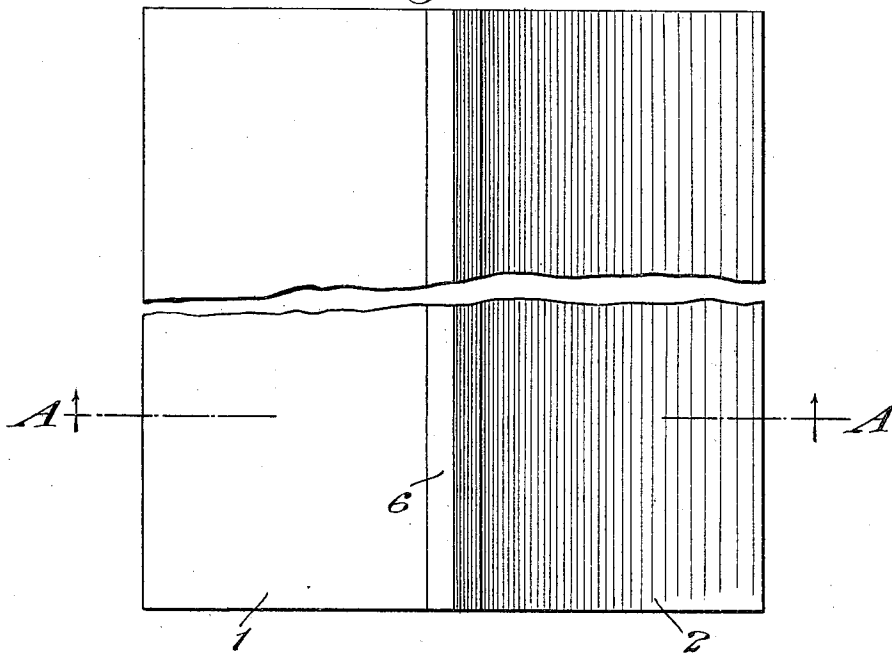


Fig. 2.

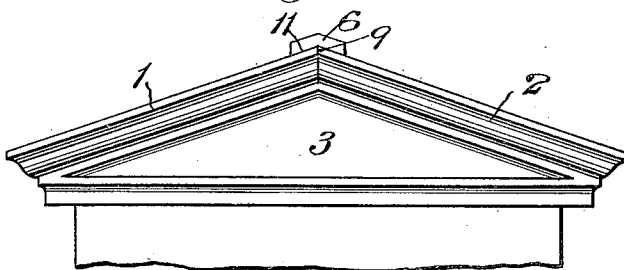
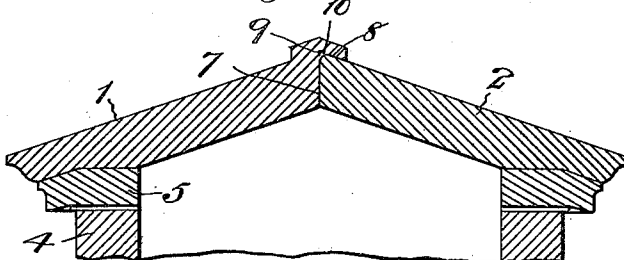
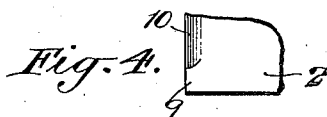


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-
 F. George Barry,
 Henry C. Williams.



Inventor:-
 Charles E. Tayntor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. TAYNTOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS, AND THE LIKE.

1,136,629.

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Application filed December 31, 1910. Serial No. 600,268.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. TAYNTOR, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofs for Mausoleums, Vaults, and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in roofs for mausoleums, tombs, vaults and the like, and it has particularly for its object to provide a roof comprising two side roof stones, one of which roof stones has a raised ridge formed integral therewith, which raised ridge overlaps the other roof stone so as to protect the joint between the two roof stones without weakening the stones along said joint.

A further object is to provide a very rigid and water-tight roof structure, an extended surface engagement being provided in two planes at the joint between the two side roof stones.

A still further object is to provide a roof structure which will be very much less expensive to cut than heretofore.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 represents the improved roof in top plan, a portion of the roof intermediate its ends being broken away. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the roof. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section taken in the plane of the line A—A of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of one upper corner of one of the side roof stones to show the change in the shape of the joint between the two side roof stones at each end of the roof.

The two side roof stones are denoted by 1 and 2, the pediments by 3, the frieze by 4, and the fillers interposed between the frieze and the side roof stones by 5. The side roof stones may be interlocked with the pediments at both ends of the roof in the usual manner. One of these side roof stones, in the present instance the side roof stone 1, has a raised ridge 6 formed integral therewith, one side of which raised ridge overlaps the side roof stone 2 so as to protect the joint between the roof stones 1 and 2. The vertical surface of the joint between the two side roof stones is denoted by 7 and the lateral surface of said joint is denoted by 8. At each end of the roof, these two surfaces meet at a sharp angle to preserve the roof

lines and intermediate the ends these two surfaces are preferably connected by a rounded angle for leaving more material at the base of the ridge to strengthen the same, the sharp angle connection being shown in dotted lines at 9 and the rounded angle connection being shown at 10. To add symmetry to the roof a kerf 11 is formed along the end of the raised ridge 6, extending from the side of said raised ridge to the apex of the sharp angle connection 9, between the vertical and lateral surfaces of the joint between the two roof stones. This kerf 11 will give the roof the appearance of having a separate ridge cap over the joint between the two side roof stones and will also serve to preserve the roof lines.

It will be seen that by forming a raised ridge integral with one of the side roof stones, the stones will not be weakened along their meeting edges and also that an extended joint between the two stones is provided in two different planes, namely, a vertical plane and a lateral plane. This structure will, therefore, give a much stronger joint connection and at the same time give an extended surface for the application of the cement which is used for joining the meeting edges of the two side roof stones together. All this is accomplished without injuring the appearance of the roof. In fact, the appearance of the roof is enhanced by this raised ridge which apparently is a separate ridge cap upon opposite sides of the vertical joint between the two side roof stones.

A further advantageous feature obtained by extending the integral raised ridge from end to end of the roof is that the joint between the two side roof stones is protected the entire length of the roof.

It is evident that various changes might be resorted to in the form and proportions shown herein without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention, and it is not intended to limit this invention to the particular form shown and described herein, but

What I claim is:

A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the like comprising pediments and two side roof stones, said stones having their upper surface flat and continuous, one side roof stone having a raised ridge cap formed integral therewith and extending above the plane of the upper flat surface and overlapping

the other side roof stone, a joint having extended vertical and lateral surfaces being formed between the two side roof stones, the two surfaces having a sharp apex at the ends of the roof and a rounded apex intermediate the ends of the roof.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing

as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of December 1910.

CHARLES E. TAYNTOR.

Witnesses:

F. GEORGE BARRY,
HENRY C. THIEME.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."